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VICTOR MURDOCK AFTER HUGHES

The Red Headed Editor of the
Wichita Eagle Asks Him
Some Pointed Questions

WHICH HE NEVER
WILL RESPOND TO

A Kansas Bull Moose Leader Who Led
the Fight Against Cannonism in
1910 and Who Has Been One of the
Most Conspicuous Figures in the
Progressive Party Does Not Propose
to Stand with Hughes and Caus-
tically Says So.

Since the time that the prairie dog,
the coyote and the grasshopper were
driven out of Kansas Victor Murdock,
the now editor of the Wichita Eagle,
has been one of that state's most
noted and strongest Republicans and
has had many party rewards for feal-
ty, once being elected to congress,
where in 1910 he distinguished him-
self by leading the fight against Can-
nonism. He was in at the birth of
the Bull Moose, and since that natal
day has been one of the most ardent
supporters of that fad or cult. When
the break came with Teddy's shame-
ful betrayal of the party at the Chi-
cago convention, Murdock, who was
also present, balked—and he has
stayed balking, for he will not support
Hughes, and he is not afraid to tell
why.

In a single recent issue of his paper,
The Eagle, Mr. Murdock is responsible
for three editorials, the first adding
to the many pointed questions Hughes
has left unanswered, the second point-
ing to the nation's unprecedented pros-
perity and the third assailing Ray-
mond Robins' argument in behalf of
Hughes. The second editorial takes

pains to point out that the present
prosperity does not represent "a mere
orgy of speculation."

Will They Vote for a Strike?
The first editorial, under the head-
ing, "Will They Answer?" says:

"Since, it appears, the Republicans
are to make their campaign largely in
opposition to the Adamson bill, a few
questions are pertinent. They should
be answered both by Mr. Hughes and
by those Republican candidates for
congress who follow his lead."

"Will Mr. Hughes urge, and the Re-
publican congressmen vote, for the re-
peal of the Adamson law, in case they
win congress?
"If they do so, and if that repeal
again brings the threat of a strike,
what course of action will Mr. Hughes
and congress pursue?"

"It's one thing to criticize Mr. Wil-
son for his strike settlement. It's an
entirely different thing deliberately to
vote a nation-wide railroad strike upon
the country. If that is what Mr.
Hughes' election is to mean, the peo-
ple ought to be very certain that they
are willing to pay the price."

Prevailing Prosperity Sound
The second of these interesting ut-
terances is entitled "Wallowing in
Prosperity" and contains these state-
ments:

"Except when we see the actual fig-
ures of what now is in comparison
with what was, it is impossible to be-
lieve the extent of the prosperity in
which the United States is now fairly
wallowing. A few comparisons, taken
from a recent issue of the Wall Street
Journal, tell the story far better than
words:

"The average price of railway
stocks on Sept. 16 was 109.16; a year
ago it was 95.73. The average price
of industrials was 149.39, as against
105.18 a year ago.

"On Sept. 16, 1916, September wheat
sold in Chicago for 147½, as against
101¼ a year ago; September corn for
86½, against 71½; October cotton for
15.38 as against 10.54.

"On that same day Atchafson stock
sold for 106½, as against 102 a year
ago; Pennsylvania 156½, against
109½; Union Pacific 147½, against
131; United States Steel 197½, against
75½."

"Nor is this a mere orgy of specula-
tion. . . . Financially our prosperity
is on a sound foundation."

Hughes' Absurdities
The third editorial is called "An
Impossible Demand." It exposes the

(Continued on Page Eight)

SEND YOUR DOLLAR TO HELP WILSON

Last week The Observer sent out a
call for you to help to re-elect Presi-
dent Wilson.

It sent out that call because it be-
lieves just as you do that President
Wilson has kept us out of war—that
he has helped to make that prosper-
ity which is yours and mine—that he
is a man who can be trusted in the
future to steer the ship of state safely
through the troubled waters as he

And more—he has by his wise ac-
tions and his influence on congress
done much to make the United States
the nation of greatest prosperity—
which you and I now feel—as there
never was an era of greater prosper-
ity than now.

You want him re-elected—so do all
of us—for we all realize that with him
in the executive chair we shall be kept
out of the hellish maelstrom of war—



Send Us a Dollar in His Cause

has done among the dangerous reefs
in the sea of trouble through which
no American president has been
obliged to navigate the national craft
since the days of Washington and
Lincoln.

He has kept your country out of war—
he has kept your son at home in-
stead of finding him an unknown
grave in some of the war wrecked and
hell torn countries of Europe—he has
kept your son or your brother from
the danger of yielding up his life,
which would have been the case had
some less seasoned and true patriot
been at the helm of state.

we shall be kept on the same high
road of prosperity which we now en-
joy—and our sons and brothers and
fathers will not be compelled to go
out on the field of battle and lay down
their lives just to suit the whims and
caprices of those who think only of
personal aggrandizement, or who hope
to profit by a war, and in that war
use our boys to further their interests.

You know that last week we called
on all friends of Wilson and of peace
to help in the great work of re-elect-
ing him. You know that we told you

(Continued on Page Eight)

IT WAS A GRAND AND GLORIOUS DAY FOR MILITANT DEMOCRACY

Two of the Greatest Meetings of the
Campaign are Held at the
Lyceum Theatre

Secretary Daniels, Sen. Reed and Col.
Gardner Expound the Truths of
Democratic Doctrine

It was a bright, clear, sunshiny
day—a typical glorious day—a day fit-
ted exactly to welcome such great
Democrats as Secretary Daniels, Sen-
ator Reed and to-be-governor Gardner
—a day for Democracy to rejoice over.

No one could have asked for a more
auspicious occasion than that of yes-
terday when the hosts of Democracy
of St. Joseph and Northwest Missouri
gathered to pay tribute to those grand
Democrats and to listen and applaud
the words of truth and wisdom which
fell from their lips. It can be safely
said that more good was accomplished
for the cause yesterday than has been
done in all of the present campaign.
Speeches such as were made by Dan-
iels, Reed and Gardner were worth
miles of travel to hear, and worth
their weight in gold to the Democ-
racy and the people of this section.
It is to be regretted that the early
hour at which this paper is forced to
go to press forbids giving their ad-
dresses in full.

The Guest of Graham

Secretary Daniels is an old friend of
Joshua A. Graham of this city. They
were born and reared in the same sec-
tion of Kentucky and have continued
their close friendly relations from
boyhood up. Mr. Graham went to
Macon Thursday, where the secretary
spoke that night, and brought him
here yesterday morning, where the
secretary breakfasted at the Graham
home. At 10 o'clock he returned to
the Robidoux, where he was the cen-
ter of attraction for a great throng
during the forenoon and up to the
time of speaking.

Optimism is the dominant note with
Secretary Daniels. There is not a
question of doubt in his mind over the
outcome of the election and he fairly
bubbles over in his recitals of the
flattering conditions with which he
finds himself confronted at all points.
"President Wilson has earned the
gratitude of the country by his wise
and judicious conduct of affairs," said
he, "and there is no party or power
that can prevent his triumphal re-
election."

Secretary Daniels was entertained
at luncheon at the Robidoux by a large
party of prominent Democrats of St.
Joseph, after which he was escorted
to the Lyceum, which he found
crowded to its capacity with an audi-
ence which cheered him to the echo
and assured him that this section was
his friend and the friend of his poli-
cies.

When he rose to speak after Hon.
W. F. Davis, chairman for the after-
noon, had delivered a splendid intro-
ductory, he was greeted with a great
demonstration. He spoke entirely on
national issues and there could be no
mistake as to his method of handling
the questions. On his particular fea-
ture, the federal rural credits meas-
ure, he said:

The Rural Credits Act

"The Wilson administration has en-
acted the rural credits act, sometimes
called the farm loan bill, which ex-
tends to the farmer the same advan-
tage of credit that the merchant, the
manufacturer, and other classes of our
people have enjoyed. We all know
that the farmer does not have ready
cash coming into his hands as fre-
quently as other classes in our indus-
trial life. By diversification of crops,
under the encouragement of the de-
partment of agriculture, as it has been
administered for the three years past,
the farmers have been able to do this.
But the vast masses of our farmers
do not have ready money but once a
year, when they gin and bale their
cotton, and when they reap and thresh
their wheat, and shuck their corn, and
when they market their potatoes, their
cabbage, their apple crops, and the
like, in the fall. For years and years
the farmer has been asking for a sys-
tem of credits suitable for his de-
mands, which would enable him to bor-
row money to buy new machinery, to

build sheds to house it from rain and
rust, to add to his herd of Jerseys
when a co-operative creamery is estab-
lished in his midst, and to buy a cream
separator at the same time; and to
borrow this money from the same
credit sources and on the same credit
terms as the people over in town who
were in such financial circumstances
that they could make quick and fre-
quent payments.

"There are 3,948,722 farmers in the
United States who entirely own their
farms or have some sort of an inter-
est in the land they work, and there
are 2,354,676 tenant farmers who farm
226,512,843 acres valued at \$10,977,
233,427. These farmers have mort-
gaged their farms to the extent of
hundreds of millions of dollars, and
this rural credits bill will help them
to pay off these incumbrances of debt.
The mortgage indebtedness of the
country would not have been so enor-
mous as it is if the farmers' just de-
mand for as easy credit as anybody
else had been heeded. Europe long
ago faced this question and did justice
by the farming population.

Never Made the Attempt

"No Republican administration ever
attempted to solve this problem. The
most that the Republican party has
ever been willing to do when agricul-
ture, labor, commerce, shipping, or any
form of business asked for help or re-
lief, was to give another dose of pro-
tection. If that panacea for all
ills in the national life could not cure,
the patient was doomed, and nothing
could be done but to pull down the
shutters, step softly and wait for the
end. As Senator Hollis aptly says,
"The financial genius of the Repub-
lican party was completely exhausted
by the enactment of the national bank-
ing act of 1863 and 1864," in which
national banks were expressly forbid-
den to loan money on land mortgage,
the best security in the world. Since
that day—a full half century and more
—that iniquitous provision of our na-
tional financial system was never re-
pealed until the federal reserve act
was passed under the Wilson adminis-
tration. This measure made credit
available to the farmer as never be-
fore, since notes given for agricultural
purposes or based on livestock were
declared eligible for rediscount of fed-
eral reserve banks. Farm paper was
thereby placed on equal footing with
commercial paper as an investment
for banks. In this way millions were
made available to farmers for short
term loans, and the records of the
national banks show that the farming
people were quick to avail themselves
of this privilege. In addition national
banks were permitted by the federal
reserve act to loan the farmer money
on the security of his farm.

Solved the Problem

"While the farmer was thus enabled
to get short term credit, it remained
to find a way for him to find easy
access to money seeking long term
investment, of which there is ample
supply such as the savings of small
salaried persons, the widow's life in-
surance, estates in the hands of ex-
ecutors, college endowments, assets
to be invested by receivers, etc. The
Hollis-Moss farm loan bill, or, as it is
generally called, the rural credits bill,
a fitting complement to the federal re-
serve bill, solved the problem of en-
abling the farmer to borrow on long
time from this vast supply of money
seeking investment. This has been
done through the system of farm loan
banks, farm loan associations, admin-
istered by the federal farm loan board.

"The Republican platform criticizes
this law, but when it was put up for
passage in the senate only five Repub-
lican senators, Brandegee of Connecti-
cut, Lodge of Massachusetts, Oliver of
Pennsylvania, Page of Vermont and
Wadsworth of New York, voted
against it, while the vote for it num-

GREAT MEETINGS HELD

Enthusiastic Audiences Greet the
Democratic Candidates at All of
the County Meetings

The Democratic county campaign
will close with a grand rally at De-
Kalb tonight, where Louis V. Stigall
and Congressman Booher will be the
principal speakers. All of the county
candidates will also be present, and a
specially good meeting is anticipated.
This will close the active canvass of
the county and the candidates from
this time on will devote their energies
to meetings in the city.

All of the meetings held the week
past were of special note, the en-
thusiasm being most pronounced. At
all points the candidates were ac-
corded a most cordial welcome and re-
ceived by far larger crowds than were
anticipated. The interest manifested
shows that the full Democratic ticket
will be elected.

The Spring Garden meeting with
Horace Merritt as chief speaker Mon-
day night was a decided success.

Tuesday night French Bottoms was
set on fire by the oratory of Judge
J. W. Muir and the other candidates.

Wallace gave the candidates a most
loyal welcome Wednesday night and
promised the usual heavy support.

C. A. Porter was the orator of the
evening at Maxwell schoolhouse
Thursday and the meeting was a pro-
nounced success.

Barney Reilly was the orator at
Hurlington last night and the meeting
was all that could be desired.

Tonight all will go to DeKalb and
that citadel of Democracy will resound
with the shouts of militant Democracy
enthused over the recital of the deeds
of the great Democrats of the na-
tion, state and county.

EVANDER BARKLEY HIT

Son of J. O. Barkley of the Stock
Yards Is Badly Wounded on the
Somme Front

Evander Barkley, son of John O.
Barkley, general manager of the St.
Joseph stock yards, was badly wound-
ed on the Somme front in France three
weeks ago, where he was fighting
with the Canadian contingent of the
British army. Young Barkley, while
in Canada, was seized with the mili-
tary spirit and enlisted in the Cana-
dian army and was sent across the
waters and to the front.

One day young Barkley, who was a
corporal, was sent out with a squad
to place a gun. While so engaged a
shrapnel shell exploded in front of him
and he was literally sprinkled with
splinters of the projectile, but not dis-
abled. Before he could find cover a
second shell burst near him and he
received another deluge, and was then
shot through both legs and through
the hips by machine gun bullets. He
was taken to a hospital, where he now
is. He is twenty-five years old. It is
expected that he will recover.

WOODROW WILSON DAY

It Will Be Celebrated All Over the
Country on Friday, October 28

A conference was held last week at
Shadow Lawn between President Wil-
son and National Chairman Vance Mc-
Cormick for a political rally to be held
at Shadow Lawn October 28, which
has been designated as "Woodrow
Wilson day" by the Democratic cam-
paign managers. On that day the
president will deliver a speech there
and will read a message to American
voters which will be read at meetings
now being arranged in towns, big and
small, in every section of the country.

Mr. McCormick said the speeches
will be delivered in New York state,
but the president will not come until
the last week of the campaign. No
dates for them have been set, he
added. He said also that the visit of
the president to Cincinnati on October
26 will be the last long trip President
Wilson will make from Shadow Lawn
before election.

Arrangements are now being made
here by local Democrats for a proper
observance of the day.

NO PROSPERITY THERE

The Westinghouse People Only
Increased Their Profits by
Over 600 Per Cent

New York, Oct. 16.—The West-
inghouse Air Brake Company, in
its report for the year ended July
31, made public here tonight,
showed a gain in net earnings of
nearly 600 per cent over the
preceding year. The profits
amounted to \$9,393,103, compared
with \$1,575,834 in 1915.

YOUNG MEN FOR WILSON

And They Will Conduct a Vig-
orous Campaign for His Re-
election to High Office

BARNEY REILLY IS
THE PRESIDENT

The Young Voters of the City Have
Entered the Campaign in Earnest
and Will Use All Possible Means to
Make Their Efforts Count in Keep-
ing Wilson Where He Is and This
Great Country in Its Present High
State of Peace and Prosperity.

At a rousing meeting in circuit
court room No. 1 at the court house
Thursday evening, the organization of
a Young Men's Woodrow Wilson club
was effected. The purpose of the club
is to work and vote for the re-election
of Woodrow Wilson as president.
More than fifty were in attendance
despite the inclement weather.

Judge Charles H. Mayer delivered
a brilliant address, dwelling upon the
record of the national administration,
after which officers were elected as fol-
lows: Barney Reilly, president; J.
Maxwell Bucher, secretary; Oscar
Beeler, treasurer, and Wesley Good,
Jr., sergeant-at-arms.

To Hear Big Speakers

Robert G. Clayton, Louis V. Stigall
and Louis Aubrey De Bord were ap-
pointed as speakers' committee, and
will make arrangements for several
big meetings of the young men be-
fore election. Invitation to speak at
these meetings will be extended to
Hon. Charles F. Booher, Hon. William
P. Borland and Hon. Perli D. Decker,
members of the Missouri congress-
ional delegation. Judge Charles H. Mayer
will work with the speakers' com-
mittee in making engagements of speak-
ers.

To Wage Membership Campaign

The club proposes at once to in-
augurate a vigorous membership cam-
paign, and the following were ap-
pointed as a membership committee:
Dudley L. Willis, Robert G. Clayton,
William Racz, Wesley Good, Jr., F.
G. Smith, Homer C. King, Emmett
Crouse, Louis Aubrey DeBord, Louis
V. Stigall and J. Maxwell Bucher.

In his address Thursday evening,
Judge Mayer laid especial stress upon
the constructive legislative policy of
the administration, and its foreign
policy—preserving the country's peace
with honor and prosperity.

Washington Stood for Neutrality

"You young men who are familiar
with the history of this nation know
that George Washington, the first
president of the country, was the first
chief executive of this nation to in-
sist upon strict neutrality," Judge
Mayer said. "France had assisted this
country in its fight for freedom from
English rule, and when France next
saw the awfulness of war, the Tories
who had stood by the mother coun-

(Continued on Page Eight)

WILL BEGIN MONDAY

Unless the State Secures Another
Continuance in the McDaniel
Murder Case

Contrary to public expectation the
McDaniel murder case did not go to
trial this week—although the public
is not to be blamed for expectation
in the matter—for no one on the in-
side but knew that it would not.

Thursday morning Special Prosecu-
tor Bart Lockwood had the help that
he had been asking for in the persons
of Judge R. E. Culver and L. A. Vories,
two of the most distinguished attor-
neys of St. Joseph, whom Lockwood
had selected from a list of twenty of
the most prominent attorneys of this
city who had volunteered their ser-
vices at Lockwood's call for help, and
had offered to serve without com-
pensation of any kind. From the list
of those offered Mr. Lockwood chose

Judge Culver and Mr. Vories.
When the case was called Thursday
morning the court room was filled to
its utmost capacity. Special Prosecu-
tor Lockwood asked that the case be
continued for a week in order that his
newly associate counsel might have
time to familarize themselves with
the case. Judge Ryan after strong
protests by Judge C. F. Strop, L. C.
Gabbert and Kay G. Porter, attorneys
for the defense held that 9:30 Mon-
day morning was sufficient time for
the associate counsel to get ready,
and set the case for hearing at that
time.

(Continued on Page Eight)